

THE REBEL INVASION.

A Large Force of the Enemy Advancing Towards Harrisburg.

Every Preparation Made to Receive Them.

Movements of the Rebels in Maryland.

General Ewell's Army Corps Across the Potomac.

The Enemy Fortifying Themselves at Hagerstown.

Governor Bradford's Appeal for Volunteers.

THE DEFENCES OF BALTIMORE.

The Harrisburg Telegrams.

Harrisburg, June 22, 1863. There is no doubt that the enemy is fortifying Hagerstown. They hold the country between Hagerstown and Williamsport with at least a corps d'armee, probably General Ewell's.

Millersville, eight miles from Gettysburg, has been occupied to-day by a force of rebel troops two thousand strong. This points to a movement on the Northern Central Railroad for the purpose of isolating Baltimore. Most of the movable property that could be turned to rebel account was removed before the place was occupied. They will have to fight for the possession of the Northern Central.

The first train passed over the new railroad bridge to Boonville to-day, and railroad communication with Chambersburg is resumed.

There is great activity here. It would be unwise to say more on the subject. General Couch has assigned Captain J. S. Brubin, United States Army, to the position of chief of cavalry in this department.

General Yates, of the New York Militia, is here organizing his brigades for active operations.

The roads leading hitherward from Gettysburg and the surrounding section are crowded with people, black and white, old and young, oxen, horses, wagons and other vehicles fleeing from the dreaded approach of the enemy. There is a general feeling of confidence and hope.

General Lee is believed to have been baffled in his main object—the capture of Washington. The progress of the campaign is watched with intense anxiety.

The enemy have recaptured Greencastle after a skirmish with our cavalry. I have no further particulars. Gen. Couch has received no report of casualties.

There is a report, brought here by a gentleman from Baltimore, of an engagement yesterday between Broke's army and Lee's in the vicinity of Aldie. The result was indecisive and the losses heavy. This was independent of the cavalry fight in that vicinity. There is another report here that orders have been given to prepare accommodations for 2,600 wounded in Philadelphia.

Troops continue to be concentrated and organized at this point.

Harrisburg, June 22, 1863. Matters are rapidly approaching a crisis. Great secrecy governs all public actions. It would be imprudent to repeat what is now transpiring, especially as important results are to be determined in the next few hours.

The rebels are advancing in force upon Greencastle, with infantry, artillery and cavalry.

General Knipe, in command of Chambersburg, if hard pressed, will fall back to the main army.

Harrisburg, June 22, 1863. From all information obtained here it is believed the whole rebel force this side of the Potomac river is advancing in this direction.

The enemy occupied Greencastle at noon to-day, with cavalry, infantry and artillery, and is believed to be in strong force.

The outposts of our forces up the valley will fall back to the main army if closely pressed by large forces of the enemy.

Every preparation is being made to meet them should they decide to move further in this direction.

The Philadelphia City Troop, in a skirmish last evening at Millersville, near Gettysburg, took five prisoners, without any loss.

The Chambersburg Telegrams.

Chambersburg, Pa., June 22, 1863. I undertook to reach Greencastle to-day, but could not do so as the rebels are still there.

This afternoon a detachment of the First New York cavalry had a skirmish with the rebels two miles this side of Greencastle. We lost two men. After being phased from Smoketown the rebels prepared to make a stand at the point above stated. They had an infantry force thrown out as skirmishers through the wheat fields.

There is news this morning from Waynesboro that the rebels were there yesterday, but went towards Lettersburg, the greater portion of the rebel force is six miles from Waynesboro, in the direction of Conventown or Frederick.

The rebels have been to Quincy, Tomstown and Mt. Hope.

It is said here that not long before last General Ewell had his headquarters at Hagerstown. He had between seven and eight thousand men.

This afternoon a report came in that the rebels were advancing in force from Greencastle. Our troops were drawn up in line of battle, and every preparation made to meet them. A large number of citizens were armed and on hand to fight with the soldiers. General Knipe issued a call to citizens, requesting all who are willing to assist in defending the town against the attack of the enemy to assemble in the public square and organize companies to be kept in the public square and organized companies to be kept in the public square.

It is not expected that the troops raised will be sworn into the service, paid or rationed by the government. They will only be used for the defence of their own homes, and dismissed when the danger has passed. The citizens did as requested. Old men shamed young ones in the comparative number of each that volunteered.

Sergeant Milton C. Caffery was wounded and supposed to be a prisoner, and Corporal Ryan was killed—both of Company C, First New York cavalry.

Railroad communication was resumed to-day with Harrisburg.

Reports from Maryland Heights.

Maryland Heights, June 22, 1863. I have just returned from Maryland Heights. The place is strongly defended. No rebels have yet appeared.

From the immediate authorities I have learned that the rebels are at Little Antietam, about six miles from Harper's ferry. Their forces at that point is not as great large; but other detachments are thought to be in the neighborhood.

General Ewell's forces are distributed in small portions from Harpersburg to Frederick, and have been busy reconnoitering and foraging. They can be easily concentrated, and will soon prudently retire.

The Rebels Driven Out of Cumberland. Philadelphia, June 22, 1863. The Washington Star, of this evening, contains the following:

Monday, June 22, 1863. The rebels have certainly destroyed every railroad and Ohio Railroad bridge from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland, a distance of quite several miles, thus inflicting very heavy damage on the road. This they have done within the last thirty-six hours.

General Kelley came upon them this morning at Cumberland and drove them out of that town. It is supposed to this direction. His movements have been very prompt, and so far very successful, as he has doubtless put a stop to the further progress along the railroad line of their current career of destruction.

It is reported that heavy firing, supposed to be in the direction of Aldie, was heard during the morning by workmen on the roof of the Treasury building.

The public is up to this moment profoundly ignorant of

the position of General Lee with his main forces. We know facts, however, to assure us that it is not anywhere east of the Blue Ridge; and we have to add that the belief is momentarily becoming stronger, both in the Army of the Potomac and among military men, that he is marching from this direction, or preparing to march from this direction, on Pittsburgh or Wheeling, or both. His only considerable force, whose position is known, is that of Ewell, which is at and about Sharpsburg, Md.

From the Harpersburg to the Potomac we feel sure that there was not a rebel in arms on the Bull run mountain range last evening.

The Baltimore Telegrams.

Baltimore, June 22, 1863. All the information received is that the rebel force at Frederick and in the vicinity is only a small scouting party; that there are not more than 7,000 or 8,000 rebels in Maryland; that there has been as yet no engagement or demonstration made at Harper's Ferry, and that we still hold communication with that point.

General Franklin Offers His Services. Harrisburg, June 22, 1863. General Franklin arrived here to-day from New York and tendered his services to Governor Curtin, in any cause he might think proper to place him. He gave the Governor and General Couch much valuable information. The indications are that his services will be required.

Four Hundred More of Milroy's Men Safe. Philadelphia, June 22, 1863. A special despatch from Bedford, Pa., says that four hundred more of Milroy's men are known to be safe.

Sergeant Stanton, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, has come in, with eleven additional men of his regiment, and reports the four hundred safe.

The Negroes in Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 22, 1863. During the recent excitement in this city the negroes here have been impressed into the work upon the fortifications. There are many hundreds of really industrious and honest negroes here, who also have families. These, having been kept at last evening (Saturday), were on their way to the markets with their baskets to get their Sunday dinner, when they were intercepted by the police and marched off with the rest to work on the fortifications. Their families were allowed to take home their provisions, but their children were kept at the fortifications, and the poor fellows, after working hard all day, were compelled to dig trenches and build batteries, and were not allowed to return to their homes until late in the evening. Many a negro family, whose wife and children were kept at the fortifications, is now working side by side in the trenches with the humble negroes.

An Appeal from Governor Bradford, of Maryland. Baltimore, June 22, 1863. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE AND CITY:—The proclamation which I issued on the 17th inst., calling upon the militia of this State to volunteer for the defense of the State, has been received by you with great interest and enthusiasm. It is now my duty to call upon you to volunteer for the defense of the State, and to call upon you to volunteer for the defense of the State, and to call upon you to volunteer for the defense of the State.

Who are the men here in our midst to-day ready to meet the approaching foe? They come from the North and the East and the West. Volunteers representing six States now man the works upon Maryland Heights, and the very proclamation of the President, which makes this call upon us as the true reason for the threatened invasion of our State, and would secure the safety of our State, and would secure the safety of our State, and would secure the safety of our State.

The Commanding General authorizes me to say that what he has accepted for special duty in the neighborhood of Baltimore, and who, while engaged in this special duty, will be still accepted and mustered into the six months' service.

Some, as I am told, decline to volunteer, preferring a draft, because, as they say, only the loyal will volunteer, while the draft compels the rebel sympathizer to do so. I am sure that the duty to which we are now summoned is a patriotic duty, and that one who would be unwilling to share with any who whose heart is not devoted to his country. Do you expect a heart service of this kind from accessories? Are you willing to leave the members of the State to defend because they may find their arms and offer no assistance? God forbid.

The patriots of the Revolution recognized no such reasoning. No whig failed to respond in three days because the town was shot, but, when struggling for the liberty which is now our duty, do we, who are called to a man, and sought no aid from the traitors in their midst, and left the very name of traitor a term of contumely to all citizens who would volunteer for this work?

Let me, then, once more appeal to you, my fellow citizens, and remind you that the foot of the invader is now upon the soil of Maryland. In other days he would not require to be twice told of such an event. And you, I trust, will show the world that the blood of old defenders flows through your veins. Come, then, as our fathers did fifty years ago, meet the invader before his tread shall desecrate the threshold of our homes.

The General commanding this department informs me that, besides the work upon the intrenchments now being done by a force of colored laborers impressed for that purpose, he will have occasion to-morrow (Monday) morning for one or two thousand patriotic citizens to be employed in different fortifications of other points. To which pick or a squad for such a purpose is fully as honorable, and just now quite essential, as to shoulder a musket or unlearn a sword.

All citizens who will volunteer for this work are invited to present themselves at Monument square, in front of the General's headquarters, at nine o'clock Monday morning.

A. W. HARRISBURG.

General Schenck's Order in Regard to the Press Expelled. Baltimore, June 22, 1863. The city of Philadelphia is not in General Schenck's department. The following is an order in connection of the one telegraphed yesterday:—

ORDER OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL, BALTIMORE, June 21, 1863. An order was published in the evening edition of the Washington Herald, and also in the Sunday telegram published to-day, purporting to emanate from this office, in reference to the suppression of certain newspapers. No such order, as has been published, has been issued. It is, perhaps, a misapprehension, which is thus explained:—

I was directed by the Major General commanding to notify the editors of some of the city papers that no extract from the New York World, New York Express, New York Courier, Cincinnati Enquirer and Chicago Times would be permitted to be published in this department, which was duly done; and from this fact the mistake may have occurred.

I therefore respectfully request that this explanation be published.

WM. S. FISH, Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal.

Boiler Explosion at Newark, N. J. Two men killed and several wounded. A large boiler in the carpenter shop of Mr. H. Kirk, of Ward street, in Newark, N. J., exploded shortly before seven o'clock yesterday morning, and caused a serious loss of life, besides destroying a large amount of property. Two men were killed. Their names are James Turling and H. H. Hart, a colored man.

The engineer, whose name is not ascertained, was very dangerously wounded, and is feared he will not recover. About a dozen other persons were slightly wounded. The explosion completely destroyed the carpenter shop, besides a stable attached, and caused considerable injury to a whole block of houses.

The Illinois Legislature. St. Louis, June 22, 1863. Springfield dispatches say that the clerk of the Assembly have sealed up the journals of both houses and placed them in the hands of the State Treasurer. The law says they shall be deposited with the Secretary of State. The law also provides that the public printer shall have an official copy of each day's proceedings of the Legislature, which has not been complied with. The democratic pretend to consider the assembly yet in session. These journals are public property and open by law to all, even while the houses are yet in session.

News from Utah Territory. Salt Lake City, June 22, 1863. Fifty of Sam Patch's band have just been captured. Ten Indians were killed at Government Springs last Saturday.

The Utahs are appearing in large numbers in the southern settlements.

Chief Justice TANEY ON THE TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS. Chief Justice TANEY has decided the question raised by the Secretary of the Treasury August 28, 1862, and May 29, 1862, which provides that no goods, etc., shall be transported by any person or vessel on the Potomac River, nor to any place on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, without a permit of a duly authorized officer of the Treasury Department, to be unconditionally valid.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1863. Rebel news confirms the telegram to the Herald for today that Vicksburg cannot hold many days longer.

Colonel Hatch's Successful Raid—Johnson's Present Location. OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. NEAR VICKSBURG, June 12, 1863. General Johnston has his rebel headquarters now at Canton, Miss., and General Breckinridge, with a considerable force, is at Jackson. The combined strength of these two bodies is estimated at thirty thousand men. They, however, in a large figure. They are situated without activity, but for which deficiency it is supposed Johnson would have even now supplied this lack of armament. It is supposed he would attempt to relieve the garrison at Vicksburg. General Grant is now providing against any trouble that could possibly arise from that quarter.

From reliable sources I learn that Colonel Hatch, of the Second Iowa cavalry, had succeeded in his expedition from Lagrange to Grenada, destroying the railroads and bridges along his entire route. The object of this raid was to prevent Johnston from making his way North by rail, and has doubtless succeeded fully.

Activity of the Rebels. MEMPHIS, June 20, 1863. Colonel Cameron, of the Tenth Missouri cavalry, succeeded in scattering several camps of rebels who were gathering cattle for Bragg's army. He destroyed large quantities of forage and brought in numbers of cattle.

He reports that the rebels are making vigorous efforts to gather a large mounted force north of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. They are concentrating everywhere, and numbers have twice the oath and joined the rebel bands.

Some of General Dodge's men, who were with Colonel Straight, have reached Corinth. They report that Straight destroyed and abandoned his artillery before it was captured by Forrest, after inflicting greater damage than the rebels acknowledge.

A detachment of the First Missouri and Fifth Ohio cavalry, under command of Major Henry of the Fifth Ohio, four hundred strong, while on a reconnaissance, were surrounded near Hernando, Mississippi, on the night of the 18th, by General Chambers with two thousand rebels. They were routed, and most of them captured or killed. Major Henry was taken prisoner. About one hundred and fifty of them have returned.

The enemy are moving along our whole line from Memphis to Corinth, cutting telegraph wires and damaging railroads.

REBEL RAID INTO INDIANA. CHICAGO, June 22, 1863. Yesterday about nine hundred rebels crossed the river in the neighborhood of Leavenworth into Indiana. This morning they had reached Paoli, in Orange county.

The purpose of this raid is said to be to burn the bridge on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Troops are moving to intercept them.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 22, 1863. The report current in New York that twenty thousand rebels have been called out from Indiana, on account of the rebel raid into that State, is absolutely unfounded.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE. Another Raid into East Tennessee by General Carter—Public Buildings and Railroad Track Destroyed, &c. &c. MEMPHIS, June 22, 1863. News received to-day from reliable sources indicate that General Carter has made another raid into East Tennessee, capturing Leno's Station, destroying the factory of Leno Brothers and other public buildings, and burning a great length of railroad track.

The force consisted of two thousand mounted infantry. The rebels drove up in line of battle at London. To receive the Union troops, but General Carter avoided that point, and gave out to citizens that he was going to Knoxville on Friday night to sack and burn that city.

The raid is causing immense excitement throughout Middle Tennessee.

General Morgan on a Raid Across the Cumberland. LOUISVILLE, June 22, 1863. News reached headquarters to-day that John Morgan, with five thousand men, crossed the Cumberland river, near Paducah last night.

Passengers report considerable excitement at Gallatin, it being reported that five thousand rebels were advancing on that place. Preparations are being made to defend it.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1863. Despatches from Memphis, dated the 20th, state that a detachment of Colonel Hodge's cavalry had captured two boats, on which two rebel regiments and a battery were trying to cross the Tennessee river, and Colonel Corry had broken up a rebel regiment and destroyed a large quantity of salt—more damage than heretofore reported.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. The French Residents Ordered to Leave—General Forey in Command of the Mexican Troops—Resignation of General Comonfort—Sentence of the Captured Mexican Officers, &c. &c. SAN FRANCISCO, June 20, 1863. The markets are considerably excited. Staple articles, groceries, oils and liquors sell at hardening prices. Dates from the city of Mexico, via Acapulco, are to the 24th inst.

All the French residents have been compelled to leave the city.

President Juarez had taken command of the Mexican troops.

The Mexican fortifications were being strengthened, and it was believed that the government would food the valley on the approach of the French, and make a desperate resistance in every possible manner.

All the available Mexican troops are being drawn in towards the capital.

General Comonfort is much censured for not relieving Puebla, and in consequence has resigned.

The French advance had arrived at San Martin des Mulien.

General Forey had ordered the captured Mexican generals to be sent to France and the other officers to Martinique.

The thousand Mexican prisoners General Forey had put to work on the railroad leading towards Vera Cruz, and two thousand he employed in destroying the intrenchments around Puebla.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 22, 1863. In the Convention to-day Mr. Drake introduced a resolution providing for the election of the members of the State officers, on the 1st of October next, to serve until the next general election in November, 1864.

A substitute was offered, extending the time for the election to November next. The matter has been under discussion all day, but the convention adjourned without action.

Meetings are being held all over the State favoring immediate emancipation and the election of State officers by the people.

The Convention unanimously passed a resolution for the expulsion of Prince L. Hildburgh, for disloyalty.

THE NAVY. CONDITION OF ADMIRAL FOOT. The noble officer still holds on to life with a wonderful tenacity. Yesterday morning he was quite comfortable, but later in the day he became very much weaker than he had yet been. He is gradually failing, and up to a late hour last evening he was not favorable symptoms—in fact, the change in his condition bespeaks less hope than ever for him.

THEATRICAL. WALLACE'S. This theatre was overcrowded last evening by a most fashionable and elegant audience, which assembled to see a pleasant farce, in the favorite actor, the last night of the season, thus to see the play. Mrs. Wallace's comedy, "To Marry or Not to Marry," was admirably performed and beautifully placed upon the stage. Mrs. Vernon, Miss Gibson, Miss Charles, Mr. Lester Wallace, Mr. John Gilbert and Mr. Charles Fisk were in the cast, and acted with a spirit and an individual even in such clever artists. The play was a success, and the audience was much pleased with the performance. The play was a success, and the audience was much pleased with the performance.

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A REBEL IRON-CLAD DESTROYED.

From the Southern papers we have the particulars of a terrible explosion on board of the rebel iron-clad Chattahoochee, which resulted in the destruction of the vessel, and probably entailing a severe loss of life.

From the statements we have before us it appears that the Chattahoochee intended to make a raid upon our blockaders of Apalachicola in return for the capture made by our boats of the schooner Fashion, which was loaded with cotton to run the blockade.

From some cause unknown the boilers exploded, and the details of the disaster are full of heart-sickening scenes.

The rebels have lost by this accident another of their boasted iron-clad fleet, and our blockaders of Apalachicola will feel easier than they have done for months.

The Chattahoochee was a strong built steam sloop, constructed after the Merrimack pattern, and carries a battery of four broadsides and two pivot guns, one of which was a nine-inch rifle.

She has made two efforts previous to her last to attack our vessels, but each time her machinery became so damaged that she was obliged to return. The third time she attempted to, to injure our vessels has been her last, and in all probability she is now as useless to the rebels as she is harmless to us.

The following is a list of her officers:—Lieutenant Commanding—J. Guthrie. Lieutenant—J. W. Giff. Surgeon—H. W. Washington. Assistant Surgeon—M. R. Ford. Assistant Paymaster—J. E. Brooks. Master—H. H. Marmaduke. J. McKelver. Midshipman—W. J. Greigh, W. R. Mayhew, C. K. Mayhew. Passed Midshipman—Daniel Trigg. Ensigns—First Assistant, John W. Tylan, Second Assistant, Henry Fagan, Third Assistant, John Dent. Gunner—James Lovett.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Quincy, Fla., furnishes the following:—

"The news received here to-day is appalling indeed. A gentleman reached here to-day from Chattahoochee and reports that the schooner Fashion, at anchor in the Chattahoochee river, twenty-five miles above Apalachicola, was being shelled with cotton, and intended to run the blockade. She had received sixty shots from the rebel gunboats, and was waiting for another arrival from —, when a spy or some traitorous person conveyed the fact to the enemy's fleet blockading. The result was that the enemy sent five launches with armed men, captured the schooner with the cotton on board, and took her to the fleet. When the news reached Chattahoochee, Lieutenant Guthrie, commanding the Confederate States iron-clad gunboat Chattahoochee, ordered steam to be raised, and was determined to pass the obstructions in the river if possible, with a view of attacking the United States steamer and endeavoring to relieve the Fashion. But the same gentleman reports that as the steamer was leaving her anchorage her boilers exploded, and twelve persons were killed, while several others were badly scalded. As yet I am unable to learn what officers and men were killed."

The Columbus Sun has the following detailed statement of the destruction of the Chattahoochee:—

"The boiler exploded while the vessel was at anchor, and at the time there were seven persons on steam. The disaster happened immediately after cold water had been put into the boiler.

The magazines of the ship were within three feet of the boiler, and the shell room as near. As soon as the explosion occurred a panic commenced, the men jumped overboard, fearing the explosion of the magazine and shell rooms. At this point the gunner, Mr. John A. Lovett, was killed.

The ship was hauled in near the shore and sank to the deck, settling firmly on the bottom. The powder and shells are to be blown.

The gun has been landed and the nine-inch rifle and already in position at a strong point, and although the loss of the vessel and the brave men is much to be deplored, yet with the guns ashore, manned by the splendid drilled crew of the late Chattahoochee, the river is much safer than ever before.

Midshipman Mallory died at the Ladies' Hospital, in this city, on yesterday evening at five o'clock.

He is the same gallant little fellow who pushed his way first aboard the United States frigate Congress at Hampton Roads, after she had struck her colors to the Virginia.

The Quincy Herald has the following:—

We have reliable information that the Yankees have made a total wreck of the obstructions at the head of the Narrows on the Apalachicola river. As yet they have failed in their attempts, and steps are being taken by General Cobb that we hope will eventually drive them back. A section of Ewell's artillery left here this morning, which we hope will arrive in time. Other reinforcements are being sent down. We presume the principal object of the Yankees at this time is to destroy the Confederate gunboat Chatt